

Total Now at 70

## 20 New NCAA Scholarships Added

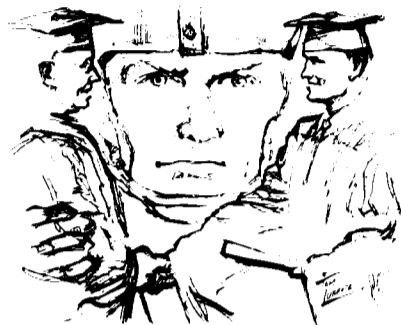
Twenty additional \$1,000 post-graduate scholarships have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee bringing to 70 the number of awards to standout scholar-athletes now being given each year by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Executive Committee's action at its August meeting marks the second increase since the program was established in 1964. At that time 32 \$1,000 scholarships were authorized, 22 in football, divided equally between the University and College divisions, and ten in basketball, also equally split.

Awards in sports other than football and basketball were approved in 1965 when 18 scholarships were added to increase the total to 50. Now 20 more have been added.

The breakdown of the current 70 awards is as follows: 33 for football,

15 for basketball and 22 for other sports. The University-College division breakdown is equal in each category. In football 11 go to each division with the 11 additional awards open to both. In basketball it's five to each division and five open. In the other sports nine must go to University, nine to College division and the remaining four are open.



To be eligible for consideration a student-athlete must have distinguished himself academically with a minimum cumulative grade point average of 3.0 (on the 4.0 scale). He must have performed with distinction as a member of the varsity team in the sport in which he is a candidate and once having met the scholastic minimum his athletic achievement shall be weighed at least equally with the degree of his academic performance.

Consideration shall also be given to his participation in campus activities other than athletic and academic in which he has had the opportunity to demonstrate qualities of leadership.

A nominee must have signified his intention to continue academic work beyond the baccalaureate degree as a full-time graduate student

and be judged capable for graduate study by his major professor, major department head or dean of the college in which he is enrolled. Awards are made to the institutions which have accepted the recipients as graduate students.

Finally, nominees must have conducted themselves, both on and off the field in a manner which has brought credit to themselves, their institutions, intercollegiate athletics and to the ideals and objectives of American higher education.

The \$70,000 necessary to finance this program comes from the NCAA's four per cent share of football television revenue.

Nomination forms have been mailed to the membership for football post-graduate scholarship nominees this year and the deadline for submitting these forms is November 15.

## "Teddy" Is New Top Individual NCAA Award

Theodore Roosevelt is the name which has been given to a new award to be presented by the National Collegiate Athletic Association as the highest honor it may confer on an individual.

The "Teddy" as it will inevitably be referred to was authorized by the NCAA Executive Committee last April. Its announcement has been delayed until procedures for selecting an annual winner could be established.

It will go, presumably with few exceptions, to only one person each year. There might be occasions, however, when more than one winner might be chosen. It must go, however, "to a distinguished citizen of national reputation and outstanding accomplishment who, having earned a varsity athletic award in college, has by his continuing interest and concern for physical fitness and competitive sport and by the example of his own life exemplified most clearly and forcefully the ideals and purposes to which college athletic programs and amateur sports competition are dedicated."

The first "Teddy" will be given at the NCAA's 61st Convention, January 9-12, in Houston, Texas.

It is obvious why the award has been named after former President Theodore Roosevelt. Not only did he have a life-long devotion to physical fitness and competitive sport, but President Theodore Roosevelt's concern for the injuries which were occurring in college football in 1905 as a result of the "flying wedge" led to a special investigation and resulted in the formation in 1906 of the NCAA.

Nomination forms have been sent to all member institutions. A committee composed of past presidents of the NCAA shall screen the nominations and recommend ten names to a jury panel of 12 distinguished men—from within and outside the NCAA and from all geographical areas of the country.

# NCAA NEWS

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 3

JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER, 1966



### Let's All Observe

college football week  
NOVEMBER 12-19



The time is November 12 to 19. The place is the college football stadia of the United States. The event is College Football Week, an observance sponsored by the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the American Football Coaches Association.

For the first time the NCAA and the AFCA have combined forces to focus the spotlight on college football which has unquestionably become an historical American tradition and institution.

November 12-19 is actually an eight-day period bounded by two of the most important Saturdays of the collegiate season — Saturdays when traditional games are played and conference championships decided. The 19th of November is, for more colleges and universities and more conferences, the most crucial and climactic Saturday of 1966.

The American Broadcasting Company will give the national observance the greatest impetus through its telecasts of those November Saturdays. On November 19, ABC presents tandem games to the nation. The Michigan State-Notre Dame and USC-UCLA games will be telecast to Southwest and Northeast areas of the country with the tradition-packed Kentucky-Tennessee and California-Stanford clashes being beamed to the rest of the country. College Football Week emphasis will be a part of those telecasts. Halftime observances in games

from coast-to-coast will note the occasion and spotlight for a few moments the contributions of football's original game — the college game — to which President Johnson has paid tribute as follows:

"Football is really and truly an American institution. It embodies our highest ideals of character and courage. . . Presidents and Cabinet Officers and Justices and leaders in every walk of life have first learned the lessons of discipline, of dedication, out on the athletic fields of the United States.

"There is not a day passes that I do not see the results of the training that you (speaking to the American Football Coaches Association) have given our young people; first, on the battlefield; second in our services throughout our installations in the Continental United States; third, in the far-flung corridors of various offices that I attempt to direct and whose personnel I attempt to lead.

"If all the nations in the world would conduct their affairs with the same dedication and with the same fair play and with the same friendly competition that the game of football stands for, peace would have been secured a long time ago."

The October 15 groundbreaking ceremonies of the National Football Foundation's Hall of Fame at Rutgers, will be dovetailed into the College Football Week observance through the medium of film.

### New Membership High Hit By NCAA

NCAA membership has reached an all-time record high of 659 and is still on the rise according to figures released by the Executive Office this month.

Nine colleges have been added this year, bringing the total active membership to 579. In addition there are 18 associate members, 41 allied conferences and 21 affiliated organizations.

The new active members are:

Central College, Pella, Iowa  
Johnson State College, Johnson, Vt.  
Midland College, Fremont, Neb.  
Nichols College of Business Administration, Dudley, Mass.  
Plymouth State College, Plymouth, N. H.  
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown, W. Va.  
State College of Boston, Boston, Mass.  
Western New England College, Springfield, Mass.  
Westmont College, Santa Barbara, Calif.

The Gulf State Conference became the 41st allied member.

NCAA membership has more than doubled in the last 16 years. In 1950 there were 317 college and university members. The increase since that time has been slightly more than 21 members a year.

When the NCAA was officially constituted on March 31, 1906, some 62 colleges and universities had founded an organization called the Intercollegiate Athletic Association. It was not until 1910 that the NCAA was tagged with name it now bears.

## THE EDITOR'S VIEW

The much-discussed and desperately-sought merger of the NFL and AFL has resulted in legislation sponsored by professional football interests seeking congressional approval of the combine and broad assignment of television rights. S.3817 passed by the United States Senate in late September gives that approval. Its passage cleared the Senate in record time without debate over its possible implications. A more vigilant House of Representatives Judiciary sub committee, chaired by Emanuel Celler of New York, sought to evaluate it, but was by-passed by a questionable ruse.

The NCAA's consistent position with respect to exemptions to the anti-trust laws granted professional sports has sought to protect interscholastic and intercollegiate sport particularly where player draft policy and the effects of professional sports television are concerned.

Thus the NCAA proposed an amendment to the current bill, S.3817, best explained in a letter to each member of the House Judiciary Committee over Executive Director Walter Byers' signature, excerpts of which are as follows:

... we are concerned that it is being represented that these measures (S.3817 and its House counterparts), at least passably, bear the endorsement of the schools and colleges. This is not the case because we believe strongly that any grant of statutory privilege to professional sports should be accompanied by an accounting of their responsibility to avoid practices detrimental to school and college athletics. It is true that the current bills extend to high schools the same form of television protection accorded colleges under the 1961 act which authorized professional sports clubs to "package" their TV programs. This, however, merely corrects what was in effect a legislative oversight in the 1961 act. It does not go to the core of our concern.

*We are disturbed by the practices of professional football teams in scheduling, independently of the league packages, Friday and Saturday telecasts which can do exactly the same damage to concurrent high school and college games as packaged telecasts. We foresee the merger of the football leagues as introducing new pressures to schedule and televise on these days to avoid conflicts among themselves. For this reason we have sought to extend the 1961 act to provide protection from both the packaged telecasts and from independently arranged telecasts on the part of those who are privileged under the 1961 act.*

Again, it is our argument that any legislation which extends the privileges of anti-trust exemption to professional sports is an appropriate vehicle for statutory restraint upon those so privileged, if their practices are or may be seriously deleterious to the school-college program. (I believe the high schools have a further concern that the dates of the 1961 act from the second Friday in September do not effectively cover their playing season. In many parts of the country this season begins before September 1 and is accordingly affected by the telecasts of the exhibition games of professional football which, in the main, are not a part of league packages.)

... We do believe these measures should be amended to give the schools and colleges protection where it is due. We believe the legislation should not be enacted without such amendments and we most certainly do not want the Congress to consider the proposed bills in a belief that they adequately provide attention to and protection for vital interests of the schools and colleges ...

In essence, then, the NCAA amendment would place the same restriction on individual team-arranged telecasts as apply to league-packaged TV. A perfect case in point was the individual team-arranged Cleveland-Pittsburgh NFL telecast of October 8—Saturday night, and on 11 stations in four states, affecting at least ten college games with an estimated attendance loss of from 10 to 33 per cent.

The high schools, through the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, are proposing an amendment which would advance the protection period to the first Friday in September. These safeguards for high school and college football programs can only be an asset to the professional game in the long range.

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## Columnary Craft

Reprinted below are excerpts from news columnists commenting favorably about the collegiate position on various matters. They are selected, not merely because they are favorable, but because they make points about undergraduate athletics which the NCAA News feels need to be emphasized. In some cases they are pertinent to all athletics in general. SIDs at member institutions are encouraged to contribute items of interest.—ED

### Robert Markus, Chicago Tribune

(Reporting remarks of Big Ten Commissioner William R. Reed at Chicago Quarterback Club)

The danger of television overexposure is a real spectre to sports. There is not any question that beyond a certain point television exposure can be harmful.

There are terrific pressures on all of us in athletic administration because of financing, but television should be a welcome guest at our games. It should be another welcome voice for spreading the word. But television cannot be permitted to take over our sport because at that point we will be swallowed up.

### Dorothy Eccles, Denver Post

... Whatever attitude your man has toward football, chances are it began at an early age.

One teacher found this out when she asked her class for a list of the 11 most important men in history. Strolling about the room after a reasonable amount of time had elapsed, she stopped at the desk of one earnest lad and inquired, "All finished, Johnny?"

"Just one more," Johnny replied. "I can't decide on the fullback."

### Dan Jenkins, Sports Illustrated

... The dandiest thing about college football is that teams can still win with pure miracles instead of by juking cornermen, flooding zones, reading dogs, running double Z-outs and—well, we all know how the pros explain everything. It must be that the college players really do sniff those mums and listen to those yells and believe that jerseys are sometimes retired ... A slow guy will outrun a fast guy, a little guy will block a big one, a player who can't keep his socks taped up will sidestep one who can. And now and then a freaky sophomore like last year's Gary Beban of UCLA will come along and put his team in the Rose Bowl the way fictional quarterbacks do.

This is how it always has been with the college game, and this is how it will be again in 1966.

### Bud Wilkinson in the Denver Post

In our society, it is a violation of a basic freedom to tell a college-graduate football player that he must play for the team that drafted him—at the salary it decides to pay—or not play at all.

Each man should be free to make the best arrangement available for himself in a free and open market.

The draft is not needed to preserve equal competition. A change in the taxi squad waiver rule would improve the competitive situation. The inter-league championship game is legal now. It should be played.

Above all, the pros should level with Congress and the public about the real purpose behind the proposed merger.

## Nine Bowl Games Are Given NCAA Certification

Nine post-season bowl games have been officially approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee, chaired by Stan Bates, Director of Athletics at Washington State University.

No college all-star football or basketball games are now being certified by the committee, a decision having been made in April that the nature of such games played by senior athletes who, in the main, have completed college eligibility and who for the most part have signed professional contracts, no longer lends itself to the NCAA's certification function.

The approved bowl games are as follows:

Liberty Bowl, Memphis, Tennessee	December 10, 1966
Bluebonnet Bowl, Houston, Texas	December 17, 1966
Sun Bowl, El Paso, Texas	December 24, 1966
Mineral Water Bowl, Excelsior Springs, Missouri	November 26, 1966
Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Florida	December 31, 1966
Cotton Bowl, Dallas, Texas	December 31, 1966
Sugar Bowl, New Orleans, Louisiana	January 2, 1967
Rose Bowl, Pasadena, California	January 2, 1967
Orange Bowl, Miami, Florida	January 2, 1967

# Executive Committee Acts on Many Matters

## Five 1967-68 Title Events Dates And Sites Approved

Five National Collegiate Championships not previously announced for the 1967-68 academic year were approved by the NCAA Executive Committee at its annual August meeting in Mexico City.

The 1967 National Collegiate Cross Country meet—last before the Mexico City Olympics—will be run at the 7,200-foot altitude of Laramie, Wyoming and the University of Wyoming will be host on November 27.

The 1968 blue-ribbon collegiate track event returns to the University of California at Berkeley, June 13, 14 and 15; 1968's University wrestling championships have been awarded to Pennsylvania State University, March 28, 29 and 30; the 1968 title event in fencing will be hosted by Wayne State University at Detroit, March 28, 29, and 30, and for the first time, the University of Minnesota at Duluth will host an NCAA championship—hockey, on March 14, 15 and 16.

The other 1968 National Collegiate Championship, which had been approved and announced immediately is in basketball, which goes to Los Angeles, March 22-23, with the University of Southern California the host member.

In action involving a 1966-67 championship, Southern Illinois was confirmed as host for the National Collegiate Tennis Championship next June, 12 to 17.

Regional University division basketball sites for next March 17-18, were also announced at the time of the Executive Committee meeting. They are: East—University of Maryland. Midwest—Northwestern University. Midwest—University of Kansas and West—Oregon State University. First round sites, though not yet determined, will all be played on Saturday night, March 11.

In other action at the August meeting, the Executive Committee voted as follows:

- That the Executive Committee recommend to the Council that it draft and prepare an amendment to By-law 4-6-(a) in accordance with the recommendation of the College Committee to the effect that commencing September 1, 1968, all member institutions must classify themselves either University or College division for all those sports in which the Association sponsors national championships in each division.

- That all allied conferences which enjoy automatic qualification for the 1967 National Collegiate Basketball Championship must confirm that they abide by regular season eligibility rules which are at least as stringent as those of NCAA By-law 4.

- That the financial formula for all championship events in team sports shall parallel that which now applies to the basketball tournaments; i.e. receipts shall be expended to pay game expenses and provide transportation and per diem to the competing teams, following which the remaining net receipts

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Lou Spry

## Spry Is Named Publications Editor of NCAA

Lou Spry, former sports information director at West Texas State University, has replaced G. David Price as publications editor of the NCAA, effective August 1.

Spry attended both Pacific Lutheran University and the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Wash., before entering the U. S. Army, following which he spent two years as statistician for the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics.

He is married to the former Marilyn Tosti of Kansas City. The couple has two children, a son, Barry, three, and a daughter, Mclinda, 18 months.



Larry Klein

## Klein New NCAB Director; Cooke To Head CAPS

Although Larry Klein, 32, has been in the NCAA's employ for the past two years, his quiet competence has been known to all too few of the Association's membership. Now, after two years grooming by the NCAA's service bureau pioneer, Homer Cooke, he has been appointed director of the NCAB, while Cooke moves on to Phoenix to head the newly formed Collegiate Athletic Publishing Service.

Klein is a former sports editor of Newsweek magazine; before that was assistant managing editor of Sport magazine. Brown University is his alma mater. He is married and the Kleins have a daughter, age six months.

## Printing, Statistical Services Split; Staffs Reorganized

In a major reorganization move to more efficiently meet membership needs, the NCAA's statistical and publications services have been established as separate entities and both moved from their long-time Forest Hills, Long Island location.

In the process, approved by the Association's Executive Committee at its August meeting, the statistical service retains the title, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau and has been reestablished in Manhattan, shortening its communication lines to a computer-control center which it is utilizing for the first time this year. Larry Klein heads the NCAB with Jack Waters the associate director.

The printing operation which produces college athletics' official NCAA Guides and playing rules has been rechristened CAPS (Collegiate Athletic Publishing Service) and is now established in Phoenix, Arizona. Homer F. Cooke, who pioneered the Association's service bureau, will direct CAPS.

The Association's Public Relations Director, Wiles Hallock, is responsible for liaison with the New York and Phoenix offices (see executive office organization chart) and all NCAB and CAPS staff members are now employed subject to the same salary, insurance and retirement policies as those in the Kansas City executive offices.

Action of the Executive Committee to reorganize the Association's permanent staff administrative functions came as the result of recommendations of a special subcommittee chaired by past President Robert F. Ray of the University of Iowa. Other members of the group—both also on the Executive Committee—were Jesse T. Hill of the University of Southern California and Frank Carver of the University of Pittsburgh.

The division of statistical and publishing services will not change the mailing address of the NCAB—Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York, N.Y. 10017. Actual office address of the NCAB, however, is now 350 Lexington Avenue.

The CAPS address is 347 East Thomas Road, Phoenix, Ariz. 85012.

The NCAB will concentrate on improving and expanding the Association's national statistics, records and schedules programs, while placement of publication direction at the printing site in Phoenix should serve to considerably expand national fan distribution of the collegiate publications.

With the reorganization of the former NCAB statistical-publication function into two separate operations, the Executive Committee also voted to discontinue the complimentary guide policy to NCAA member institutions. This is seen as a stimulus to Guide sales.

CAPS director Cooke has devised another Guide sales program called AIM (Athletic Interest Maintained) designed to place NCAA Guides into the hands of graduating student-athletes in order to make them permanent future subscribers.

## In The Future Book

Plans for the NCAA's 61st annual Convention in Houston, January 9-12, are well advanced. Perhaps by the time you receive this copy of the *NCAA News* you will have received the Convention's preliminary meeting schedule and return reservation card. The NCAA headquarters—and meetings—will be at the Sheraton-Lincoln. The American Football Coaches Association gathers at the Rice Hotel the same dates. The College Athletic Business Managers Association will be headquartered at the Lamar Hotel and the American Association of College Baseball Coaches come to bat first January 6. The diamond mentors meet at the Hotel America. . . . *Intercollegiate Athletics Look to Science* has been adopted as the theme for the NCAA meetings. ★

Meantime the NCAA Council meets this month at the Biltmore Hotel in New York, October 24, 25 and 26. . . . Most important Council business is consideration of amendments it wishes to sponsor or support at the Convention in January. The 1.6 legislation comes under closest scrutiny. The start of fall football practice may also be due for recommended overhaul. . . . The Council will hear reports from the Committee on Infractions, Accelerated Academic Programs, Long-Range Planning and Academic Testing and Requirements among others. Reports on Association efforts to secure adequate protection for high school and college football from professional football telecasts will be heard; also on the progress of the Sports Arbitration Board meeting monthly to solve the long-standing school-college dispute with the AAU. ★

Speaking of the arbitration proceedings (which have consisted of two-day meetings averaging just over one-a-month since last December), four Federation and four AAU representatives are now carrying the arguments and recommended solutions to the five-man panel, appointed by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and chaired by Theodore Kheel of New York. The Federation position is still basically as follows:

1. Create a unified, single purpose organization for the administration of track and field in the United States. Every study or survey of track and field interests of the past decade has shown that this is what the overwhelming majority of track and field interests of this country want.

2. If unable to accomplish this goal, bind the USTFF and AAU into a commission or comparable agency which would enable the two parties, through equal representation, to deal with all major track and field problems and, if unsuccessful, to abide by a decision of a third party which could be the Sports Arbitration Panel or another mutually agreed upon by the AAU and the USTFF.

# NCAB Statistical Service for NCAA Members Only Beginning Next Year

## College Committees Give Unanimous Approval In Long-Considered Decision

Unanimous College Division committee opinion prevailed with the Executive Committee in August and as a result only NCAA-member statistics will be carried or released by the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau following the current football season.

It has always been NCAA policy to include both the individual and team statistics of non-member colleges in the NCAB's releases, but as Council-Executive Committee member Dean Trevor of Knox College puts it:

"It becomes more like comparing apples and oranges each season."

Trevor, NCAA Council Vice President At-large and College Division spokesman on the Executive Committee, emphasizes that the new policy will not affect inclusion of non-member season statistics in the official NCAA Guides if such institutions or national organizations to which they are affiliated wish to continue to have them listed.

"This will be encouraged," Trevor said.

The change has been considered for some months. Prior to the August decision it had been recommended by the College Football Committee, College Basketball Committee and the Division's highest ranking group, the College Committee. Final action had been tabled at the annual April meeting of the Executive Committee.

The decision was made finally on the following bases:

- That NCAA members are more consistently uniform in the strength of their season schedules in foot-

ball and basketball, thus only comparable among themselves.

- That rules of eligibility among members are, because of greater NCAA restriction and control, more apt to affect performance of members than non members, e.g. start of practice for football and basketball, number of allowable games played, spring practice restriction in football, summer practice and participation restriction, etc.

- That similar academic accreditation required of NCAA members stabilizes eligibility requirements not necessarily matched by non-members, some of whom are not accredited academically.

- That the NCAA's four-sport requirement with at least one in every season prevents concentration by College Division members on one sport which otherwise may occur among non-members.

- That greater differences in playing rules and uniformity of records-keeping exist among non-members than among members which works to the disadvantage of the latter.

The primary rationale for including non-member statistics in the NCAB releases through the years has been national authenticity of so-called small college statistics. However, differences in both playing rules and eligibility requirements, it is felt, now nullify that authenticity anyway.

Under the former policy, the non-member enjoyed more publicity advantage than the member since in many instances its statistics were carried by the NCAB as well as separately by the NAIA.

## NACDA Provides Date Service

Need a date? Your athletic teams, that is? NACDA (National Association of Collegiate Directors of Athletics) Quarterly is printing open date information. In the case of colleges which have open dates they don't wish to publicize, NACDA is keeping track and advising by mail open dates of other institutions.

If you'd like to take advantage of this service simply write to:

Michael J. Cleary  
Executive Director, NACDA  
Pentagon Park Tower  
4940 Viking Drive  
Minneapolis, Minn. 55435

## AAWU Athletes Also Academic

If this fall is anything like last, nearly 60 per cent of the freshman student athletes entering Pacific Eight (AAWU) conference universities who participated in football and basketball had a high school grade point average of 3.0 (B) or better.

Of 388 football-playing students, 210 were above 3.00 and of the 136 basketball hopefuls 93 made the 3.00 mark. No less than 11 per cent of these standouts had an average of 3.8 or better and a rather amazing percentage of 2.3 had perfect 4.0 high school averages.

## Executive Committee Acts Positively

Continued from page 3

shall be divided equally between the Association and the competing institutions.

- That commencing with the 1967-68 academic year, plastic embedded awards shall replace the present plaques and medals used in connection with NCAA championship events; further that in those championships which result in a deficit the Association shall underwrite the deficit up to the amount of the costs of the individual and team awards.

- That the Skiing Rules Committee recommendation increasing the size of the teams for the National Collegiate Skiing Championships from eight to ten be approved.

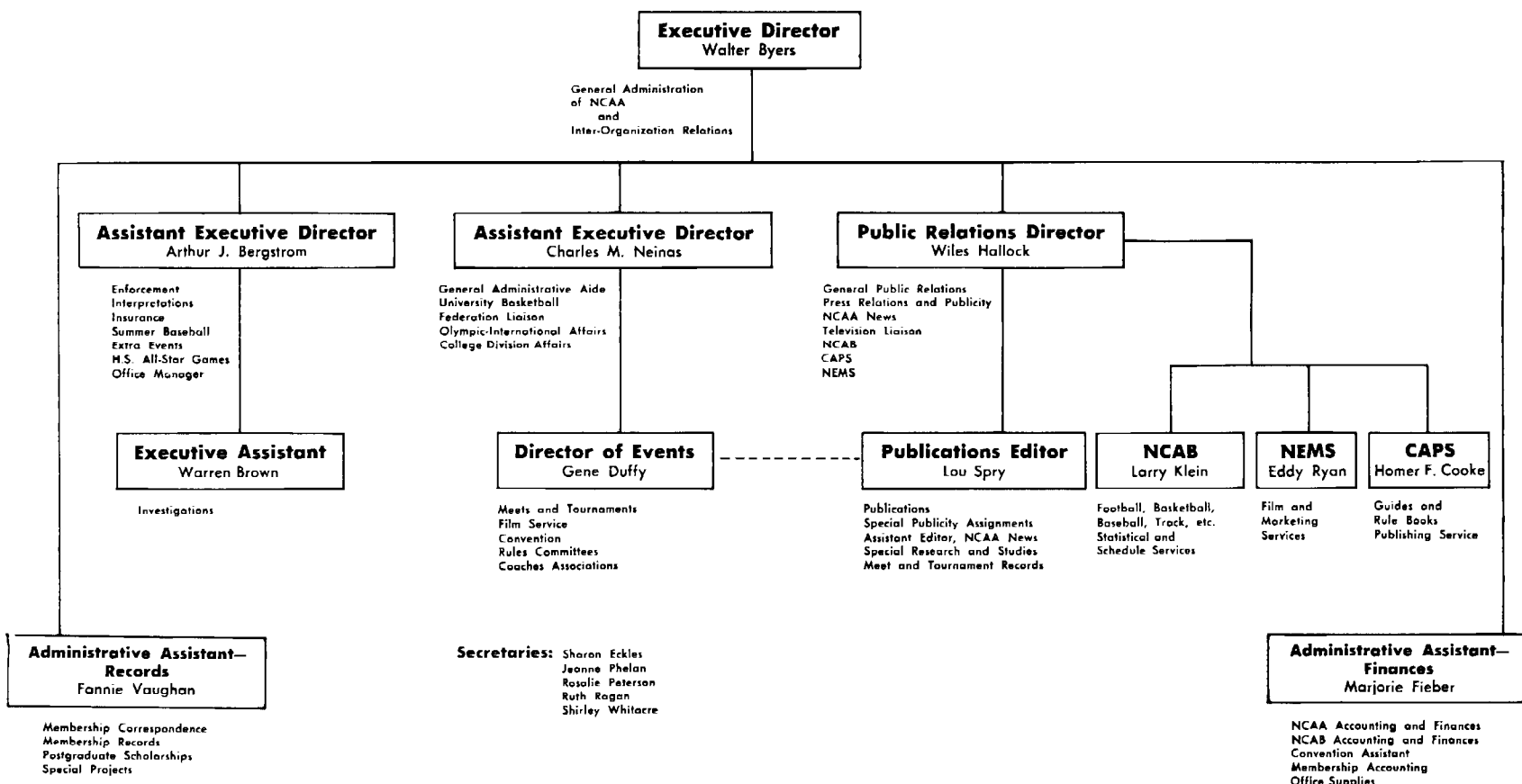
- That the present National Collegiate Golf Championship format be retained.

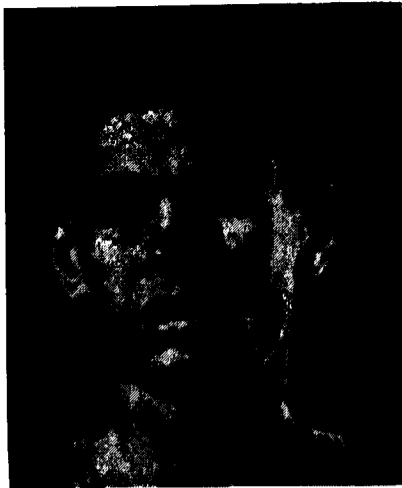
- That the request of the Swimming Rules Committee to change the method of relay champions be denied; the scheduling of all diving events in the National Collegiate Swimming Championships in the afternoon be disapproved and that the Rules Committee be asked to re-study its decision to add a 1,000-yard swim to dual meets and its procedure for determining whether the high or low board shall be used in dual meet diving events.

- That the recommendation of the Gymnastics Rules Committee be approved and that the present format for the conduct of the National Gymnastics Championships be retained.

- That all NCAA committee meetings will be conducted in conformance with the Roberts Rules of Order and that no committee may require a parliamentary procedure necessitating more than a two-thirds vote including the adoption of a rules change and that this matter be referred to the membership to the inclusion in the By-laws.

## NCAA EXECUTIVE STAFF ORGANIZATION—1966





Jim Ryun

## Jim Ryun Runs For NCAA Title

All eyes in the running world will be on Lawrence, Kansas, November 21—that's a Monday—when the world's finest middle-distance runner, Jim Ryun, answers the starting gun in his first National Collegiate Championship event.

Accomplishing world class ranking at the six-mile distance has not been and likely will not be an immediate goal of Ryun or his fine coach, Bob Timmons, who directs the NCAA meet. Ryun will not be the favorite to win the individual title. Yet any race he's in provides an excitement unparalleled to this time in U.S. track.

The College Cross Country cham-

pionships are slated on November 12, again at Wheaton (Ill.) College. San Diego State is defending team champion. Western Michigan defends its team laurels at the University of Kansas.

## Of Medical Interest . . .

Two items of particular interest in the realm of competitive safeguards and the medical aspects of sports bear mention here. . . . A new Standard Nomenclature of Athletic Injuries, published by the American Medical Association's Subcommittee on Classification of Sports Injuries is now available. This 155-page booklet is available for \$2.00 and may be obtained from The American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60610.

★

A conference for physicians on the Prevention and Management of Winter Sports Injuries—the first of its kind ever conducted in this country—will be held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison, January 27-29. Speakers and the expected audience will be drawn from all over the northern part of the United States and Canada.

In the series of six sessions over the three days the conferees will discuss the Nature and Epidemiology of Ski Injuries, Prevention of Injuries and Illness Among Skiers, Future of Research in Skiing Injuries, Safety in Winter Sports Equipment and Facilities, Prevention and Management of Ice Hockey Injuries and Hazards of Various Winter Sports.



**SOCCER'S ONE GAME** in which you've got to use your head. Here's an example from the 1965 NCAA Championship game, won by St. Louis, 1-0, over Michigan State. This year's title matches are scheduled December 1 and 3 at the University of California at Berkeley.

Soccer, an international sport favorite, is enjoying more popularity each year among NCAA member institutions. This year's NCAA championship will be the eighth in the fast-growing sport, which in some measure is gaining momentum because of the exchange of foreign students with U.S. collegians. The national finals will be preceded by eight regional tournaments containing the country's 16 top teams. (Photo by Rich Clarkson, courtesy of Sports Illustrated)

## Bronzan Study Concluded

# Football to Flourish Despite Critics

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a two-part series dealing with a doctoral study by Robert T. Bronzan, director of athletics at San Jose State College. The editor believes that the material contained herein will provide everyone connected with the intercollegiate football program valuable evidence of its values within the framework of higher education and answers to irresponsible criticism. Part Two sets forth the implications Dr. Bronzan made during the dissertation.)

Intercollegiate football is so deeply enmeshed with American college and university life that the sport is not likely to disappear from many campuses within the foreseeable future, if indeed it ever will. Nonetheless it can be anticipated that the program will continue to be severely criticized by some well-meaning educators and lay persons. The crux of the criticism will remain, as it has for nearly a century, that the intercollegiate football program does not contribute to the educational goals of institutions of higher learning and that, in fact, it is a deleterious agent which interferes with the processes of education.

Administrators of educational institutions and personnel assigned to the various activities which are related to the intercollegiate football program should expect continuing criticism. At times, these attacks will become vigorous and widespread. The best and most reasonable method to prevent or mini-

mize such attacks is to accumulate acceptable evidence that the intercollegiate football program is educationally worthwhile and should, therefore, be retained in the educational curriculum. The task of obtaining such evidence is most difficult. But precisely because of this challenge new efforts should be made. Highly qualified sociologists, psychologists, and educational theorists need to devote their attention to the problem. In order to initiate and carry on a program of investigation, huge sums of money will be required. Various sources of financial support to conduct these studies should be explored, including the possibilities of receiving grants from private foundations, governmental agencies and professional organizations.

The instrument used in this study in an improved and shortened form could be the basis for further investigation at institutions of higher learning to determine the attitudes of university publics toward the contributions of the intercollegiate football program to the general education of all students.

By designating additional subgroups within major university publics, further study could be conducted to determine if there are real differences between them. For example, it might be of particular value to learn if attitudes differ significantly among faculty, students and alumni representing various academic departments. It might be of special interest, also, to know if there are real differences in attitudes between persons who have di-

rectly participated in activities associated with intercollegiate football and those who have not.

The administration of the Attitude Scale at two or more institutions of higher learning and a comparison of findings might give cause to inquire into the policies and supervision of the intercollegiate football program.

A further study that would be of special interest would be to assess the attitudes of various university publics toward the contributions of the intercollegiate football program to the general education of all students before and after a program designed to inform and explain the potentialities of the activities associated with the sport.

Perhaps the most urgent need is to find methods to accurately and efficiently determine the contributions to general education by all extracurricular activities on the typical college or university campus. Such information might be of considerable value in assisting university officials to properly allocate funds, personnel, facilities, and time to extracurricular activities.

There is a wide chasm between the positions held by the critics of the intercollegiate football program and those who are intimately engaged in the conduct of the many aspects of the program. The latter group, as a general rule, is firm in its belief that the intercollegiate football program is a major factor in the general education of all students. That is not to say, however, that the advocates of the intercollegiate football program believe that

no other collegiate activity makes as great a contribution to the general education of students, nor that other activities cannot be developed which will be more satisfactory. They do have confidence, however, in the worth of the intercollegiate football program. Until there is good evidence that the program is not educational, that it interferes with the educational processes, or that another program of extracurricular activities is superior, they are likely to maintain their position.

Advocates of the intercollegiate football program, though lacking in formal evidence, have based their convictions on personal experience and observation. At the same time there is sufficient evidence to indicate that certain questionable practices and conditions exist in some intercollegiate football programs that are indefensible. Those persons responsible for the formulation and execution of major policies governing the intercollegiate football program should stimulate and support efforts to rectify such practices and conditions whenever and wherever they appear.

Finally, this study is viewed as a contribution to a better understanding of one facet of the educational curriculum in an institution of higher learning. It is not an end in itself. It is hoped that this study will mark the beginning of an intensification of efforts by others to better understand the problem and to seek improved methods of maximizing the educational contributions of extracurricular activities.



Bronzan Study Concluded

Services Reorganized

Printing, Statistical

Executive Committee Actions

School and College Game

Must Protect High

Editor's View—Pro TV

Top Individual Award

"Teddy" Established as NCAA's

Bringing Total to 70

20 NCAA Scholarships Added

On This Issue . . .

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July-August-September, 1966



# NCAA NEWS

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## NCAA CHAMPIONSHIP CALENDAR

### 1966-67 National Collegiate Championships

Event	Host and Site	Date
<b>Baseball—21st</b>	Creighton University Omaha, Nebraska	June 12-17
<b>Basketball—28th</b>		
Regionals		
East	University of Maryland College Park, Maryland	March 17-18
Midwest	Northwestern University Evanston, Illinois	March 17-18
Midwest	University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	March 17-18
West	Oregon State University Corvallis, Oregon	March 17-18
Finals	University of Kentucky Freedom Hall; Louisville, Ky.	March 24-25
<b>Cross-Country—28th</b>	University of Kansas Lawrence, Kansas	November 21
<b>Fencing—23rd</b>	San Fernando Valley State College Northridge, California	March 30-31- April 1
<b>Golf—70th</b>	University of Pennsylvania Shawnee-on-Delaware	June 19-24
<b>Gymnastics—25th</b>	To be determined	March 31-April 1
<b>Ice Hockey—20th</b>	Colgate U. & Hamilton Col. Syracuse, New York	March 16-18
<b>Indoor Track—3rd</b>	University of Michigan Cobo Hall; Detroit, Michigan	March 10-11
<b>Skiing—14th</b>	Colby Col. & U. of Maine Kingsfield, Maine	March 2-4
<b>Soccer—8th</b>	University of California Berkeley, California	December 1 and 3
<b>Swimming—44th</b>	Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	March 23-25

<b>Tennis—83rd</b>	Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Illinois	June 12-17
<b>Track and Field—46th</b>	Brigham Young University Provo, Utah	June 15-17
<b>Wrestling—37th</b>	Kent State University Kent, Ohio	March 23-25

### 1966-67 National College Division Championships

Event	Host and Site	Date
<b>Basketball—11th</b>	Evansville College Evansville, Indiana	March 15-17
<b>Cross-Country—9th</b>	Wheaton College Wheaton, Illinois	November 12
<b>Golf—5th</b>	Murray State University Paducah, Kentucky	June 12-16
<b>Swimming—4th</b>	California State College at Long Beach Commerce, California	March 17-18
<b>Tennis—5th</b>	University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois	June 6-10
<b>Track and Field—5th</b>	Weber State College Ogden, Utah	June 9-10
<b>Wrestling—5th</b>	Wilkes College Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania	March 9-11

### Calendar of Events

NCAA Council	New York City	October 24-26
USTFF Cross-Country	Wichita State University	November 24
61st NCAA Convention	Houston, Texas	January 9-12
Football Rules Committee	Phoenix, Arizona	January 16-18
Media Seminar	Tucson, Arizona	January 23-25